

MANILA ATTACKED.

Insurgents Are Assailing the Walled City.

THEY HOLD THE SEA FRONT

And Dewey Is Satisfied with the Way They Are Fighting.

Aguineldo's 3,000 Prisoners Include 92 Officers, Two of Them Brigadier-Generals—August's Pathetic Appeal for Help Cuts a Gloom Over the Corps—Weyler Denounces the Conduct of the War and Says, Had He Been at Manila, He Would Have Struck Terror Among the Yankees—The Insurgents Have Cut Off the Entire Water Supply from Without, but the Walls in the City Will Suffice—The Archbishop Says God Has Promised Him That the Spanish Flag Shall Be Driven from the Islands—German Homebodies with the Spaniards—August Wants to Surrender, but Was Restrained—Spaniards in Dire Need of Food and Munitions.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

MANILA, June 18, via Hong Kong, June 17.—Admiral Dewey is more than satisfied with the insurgents, who now hold the entire bay to Malate.

Aguineldo's 3,000 prisoners include eighty officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and eleven of that rank and above, including two Brigadier-Generals. He has also captured a great deal of money, which he has intrusted to Admiral Dewey.

MADRID, June 17.—Advices from Manila are to the effect that the insurgents are attacking the walled part of the city, but the defenders are holding out against them.

There are sufficient wells in the city to provide all the water needed, although the insurgents have cut off the supply from outside.

There is fighting along the whole sea front. The Americans have taken no part in the fighting.

A despatch received here from Hong Kong says that four vessels flying the insurgent flag entered Manila Bay and attacked the Spanish in cooperation with the insurgents ashore. No details are given.

It is reported that Captain-General August has telegraphed to the Government that he has failed to collect the scattered garrisons. The Manila garrison is greatly weakened by its constant work.

He adds that the American squadron is inactive.

Captain-General August's latest despatch, which is dated June 13, pathetically ends: "I hope to receive help from home before all means of defence are exhausted."

Prime Minister Sagor, briefly announced in the Chamber of Deputies today the critical condition of Manila, causing deep depression, which counteracts the elation which followed the departure of Admiral Camara's squadron.

In an interview today Gen. Weyler denounced the sending of a squadron to Cuba. He said it could not possibly have any desirable result and did not solve any of the problems of the war.

Cuba was already well defended without the squadron, which ought to have been sent to the Canary Islands when the war began, and then made a dash for the coast of the United States.

The bombardment of some of the American commercial cities would have struck terror to the hearts of the enemy and dampened their enthusiasm for taking the offensive.

Gen. Weyler added that a squadron ought to have been sent to defend the Philippines. It would have been extremely easy to keep the Yankees from seizing the islands. Continuing, he said:

"If I had been sent to the Philippines I should undoubtedly have maintained Spain's sovereignty against Aguineldo's hordes."

"I know the country and the people well. Moreover, I know how to appreciate the inestimable qualities of the Spanish soldier, and can bring them out to the fullest extent."

"This is merely my private opinion, but personally I should have taken the offensive, struck terror among the Yankees and kept their forces divided."

Hong Kong, June 17.—The British warship *Isabel*, which left Manila on Tuesday, arrived here today. She brought letters which say that some commotion has been caused by the attitude of the German, and the consensus of opinion is that there is something in the wind.

The German cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta*, when entering the harbor, saluted the Spanish flag, which created surprise in view of the blockade, although the act was, perhaps, not irregular. Her officers audaciously fraternized with the Spanish officers, walking the streets with them linked arm in arm.

The insurgents are within a mile of the old town. They hold the water works, and can stop the city's supply at any moment.

It is said that among the prisoners taken by the insurgents are the wife and five children of Captain-General August.

ins, one numbering 1,000 men, have surrendered to the insurgents.

A council of war was held in Manila on June 5. Captain-General August proposed to surrender because, as he declared, resistance was useless. The other members of the council refused to accept the proposal, and, therefore, according to one account, Gen. August resigned, and was succeeded by his second in command.

Advices from Manila under date of June 5 show that the scarcity of food there is extreme. Spanish gunboats cruised around the lagoon for two days seeking supplies.

They returned without having obtained anything. They report that every town they called at was hostile and their crews were unable to land anywhere, despite the fact that the gunboats fired prolonged fusillades.

All the garrisons in the provinces were simultaneously overpowered during the preceding week. A few surrendered, and the men are reported to be well treated by the insurgents. A majority of the garrisons resisted attack, and the troops were killed.

The country surrounding Manila is fortified by innumerable blockhouses and trenches, which are admirably adapted for defence. Nevertheless, the Spaniards are everywhere abandoning and dismantling their defences.

The soldiers are brave and desperate, but they are hopelessly incompetent, as their officers are also.

Whole companies have been kept without food for two days. Some of the men have been weeping from weakness. The pitiable sight touched even the natives, who voluntarily left them when they had the opportunity.

Nevertheless, scores of well-fed officers can be seen daily loafing in the beer shops and cafes of Manila, bitterly reviling the Yankees and English.

The insurgents yesterday rushed across the Zorote River and outflanked the Spaniards, capturing several guns. The troops made a good stand until they were ordered to retreat. It is supposed that their ammunition was short.

The insurgents to-day captured Las Pinas, Parangue, Tungal, Mail Bay, and Pineda, all of which are on the coast. The Spaniards had ninety killed and wounded. Seven thousand of them returned to Manila unhurt.

Although the insurgents hold the outskirts of the city, the street cars, until lately, were running, and ladies were paying visits apparently unconcerned.

The Governor, however, ordered everybody into the walled city, and a frantic scramble ensued. This step is hopelessly futile, even grotesque. The citadel is quite untenable against a modern fleet.

It is asserted that Admiral Dewey cannot restrain the insurgents, but, as they are behaving well, there is no need for him to interfere.

Later advices, under date of June 8, show that firing, chiefly musketry, could be heard in all directions day and night. The soldiers are utterly exhausted by hunger and sleeplessness, and seem not to care whether they live or die.

The officers appear to have no information of the enemy's movements until the outskirts are attacked, and the troops are therefore incessantly harassed by alarms and surprises. Many of these are false, and the result is useless, fatiguing, and aimless tramping for hours.

Meanwhile there is a constant dread that the populace will take arms and attack the troops from the rear. Wholesale desertions of native troops occur whenever a retreat is ordered.

The insurgents refrain from molesting non-combatants in a manner that hardly seemed possible. English women and children are living in perfect security within the fighting zone. They could migrate, but do not think it necessary.

Almost all the Spanish civilians are to-night within the citadel. Troops are manning the walls, on which are a number of antique cannon.

The insurgents are merely waiting an opportunity to make the final attack. They exchange signals day and night with Admiral Dewey.

The insurgents propose to establish a republic under Anglo-American tutelage. Aguineldo, the rebel leader, has issued a proclamation summoning the natives to Cavite on June 12 to hear the declaration of independence.

He has invited the Americans to attend. The insurgents made a concerted attack last night. They completely deluded and out-generalled the Spaniards, who concentrated their forces to defend two mazarines, which, it was believed, were the objective of the assaults, and maintained a useless bombardment of the jungle all night. Meanwhile the insurgents attacked the northern side of the city and captured the suburbs of Malabon and Calocan.

The previous night a false alarm resulted in a squad of artillerymen from Malate stampeding into Manila, causing consternation among the residents, who thought that they were the enemy.

An officer commanding an outpost at San Juan left his men in charge of a Sergeant and came to the city, where he was subsequently found helplessly drunk. He has since been sentenced to be shot.

The speech made by the Captain of the German warship *Irene*, in which he said that the Americans would never seize the Philippines as long as William II. was Emperor, was delivered on the occasion of a picnic at the furthest outpost at San Juan.

The insurgents had the road strongly ambushed and might easily have killed every member of the party, but they strictly observed Admiral Dewey's orders not to give the slightest pretext for German intervention.

The Germans proposed to remove a number of wounded Spanish soldiers to a hospital ship under the German flag, but Admiral Dewey replied that mediation must continue to be conducted through British channels, as hitherto.

A still later letter, dated June 13, says that incessant skirmishing continues. The Spaniards were desperately trying to regain their positions. The insurgents are holding them back. Under Admiral Dewey's orders they are adopting elusive tactics, which are cruelly exhausting the Spaniards.

The members of the revenue service or carabinieri, numbering 300, today deserted in the face of the enemy.

Coming today from Manhattan Beach train will consist of 200 men, with boats of 500 ft. Brooklyn Ferry, foot Whitehall st. Battery. See time table, excursion column.—Ad.

body to the insurgents. The banks have shipped \$1,250,000 on the British warship *Immortalite*.

BERLIN, June 17.—The German cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta*, now at Manila, has been ordered to proceed to Hong Kong and thence to Kiao Chou Bay.

LONDON, June 17.—A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Hong Kong says that the Archbishop of Manila has announced that he had a communication from God, who promised that the Yankee pigs would be driven from the islands, and that Spain would be triumphant.

NEWS FROM HAVANA PAPERS.

Demand That Rents Be Reduced Half—Sufferings of the Poor.

KEY WEST, June 17.—The Cuban Junta here received to-day from messengers who arrived last night and this morning seven Havana newspapers, the first that have reached this country since the outbreak of the war. A careful examination of the papers gives less information than might be expected regarding the conditions prevailing in Havana.

Of war news there is practically none. Both *La Lucha* and *La Diosa de la Marina* print reports of our vessels sent off Matanzas, Cardenas, and Morro, and give long accounts of petty battles with Cubans, in which Spanish war always carries the day; but aside from a few cable despatches and military orders, little news of the struggle with America is given.

From the market reports it is possible to gain an idea of the conditions as regards food prevailing in the latter part of May. Prices were then high, but not so high as prices that reached here indicated. No clue is given as to the condition of the army or the work on defenses about the city.

On the island, showing that the Government is exercising a very rigid censorship.

La Lucha of May 30 says: "The President of the American Trade Union, according to the agreement with that corporation, has presented requests to the Government that the owners of the real estate occupied by the union lower their rent 50 per cent, basing the request on the exceptional circumstances existing."

"The tenants are willing to comply with their contract as far as they are able to do so. We are informed that many tenants will present similar requests to Gen. Blanco."

La Lucha also says: "A total of 11,395 lottery tickets at the last drawing remained unsold out of 36,000. The Government had the good luck to get the first two prizes, each worth \$20,000."

This paper evinces an article headed, "The Enemy in Sight." "Yesterday, in the morning, were sighted from Morro the following of the enemy's ships: North—two cruisers and a gunboat; east—two gunboats. In the evening: North—two cruisers, two gunboats, and a despatch boat, one gunboat. This morning: North—two cruisers and a gunboat; east—two gunboats."

La Lucha of the same date quotes Spanish paper notes at 21 1/2 per cent; silver, 58 1/2 to 59 1/2 value; coins worth \$3.50 Spanish gold are quoted at 89 silver at \$22 1/2. A French louis, worth in Cuba in gold \$4.24, is quoted in silver at \$7.18 and in paper at \$18.35. Copper pennies are worth from 54 to 55 cents a dollar. Spanish bank shares are quoted at 27 bid, 33 1/2 asked. Par value is 100. Three months ago these shares were at a premium. The Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad shares (best railroad in Cuba) were quoted at 37 1/2 bid, 41 asked. Three months ago the same shares were quoted at about 80.

The same newspaper has this advertisement: "Prices of meat at slaughter houses in this city—Bull, superior, 55 cents silver per kilo; ditto, inferior, 54 cents per kilo; calf, superior, 55 cents silver per kilo; ditto inferior, 54 cents per kilo. Veal—superior, 55c; do. inferior, 54c; cow, superior, 55c; do. inferior, 54c. Green not quoted, as they are not at slaughter houses. Mutton, 50c to 60c per kilo; pork, 60c to 70c; lamb, 60c to 67c."

La Diosa de la Marina, May 31, quotes white beans at 5 cents per pound, whole sale at the Port of Spain; rice, 5 cents per can; canned fish, \$4 per dozen cans. In the same paper is a column headed, "Ship News. Havana Harbor, May 30: Coming in, none; going out, none. Passengers arrived, none. In from inland ports, none; out to inland ports, none. Vessels departed, none. Cargoes despatched at Custom House, none."

The paper contains advertisements of the sailing of several ships, of which the following is an example: "Spanish mail steamship *Montevideo* will sail for Porto Rico, La Coruña and Sahagún, on Monday, 20th inst. At 6 o'clock. All sailings are advertised for May only. While the date is left blank, the reason is not given. The fact that there is a blockade is ignored."

La Marina quotes the following editorial from *El Pais*, on a decree issued by Señor Govin, Minister of the Interior, recommending reduction of rents one-half:

"At the actual moment we must grant and grant a great deal to the poor. It causes great sadness, this situation through which the workingmen suffer so much. Thousands of men who in normal times have no means of support, and whose families are out of jobs, and those few who have the means of gaining a subsistence only receive small compensation. Compelled by circumstances, factories and stores have reduced wages greatly, which makes the state of things really sad, and a great internal crisis will be done to avoid a great internal crisis with very serious consequences. Owners of houses should accept the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior, convinced that it is really necessary, since many of our tenants have proved their willingness to fulfil their obligations."

The same paper, which is the Government organ, contains the following amusing and ridiculous editorial on May 31, which shows how the officials are endeavoring to buy up the public hope. The subject is "The Situation."

"Our status at present is favorable for the cause of Spain. Events are so developing as to justify our hopes that the army and fleet will successfully defend Cuba and Porto Rico. We have had no reverse on sea or land. While the Americans have suffered morally and materially, Havana is at present impregnable by sea and land. Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Matanzas, Santiago de Cuba and all the important seaports are well fortified against any attack, which would certainly cost heavy loss to the enemy. If we combine the ships that recently entered Santiago with those at Havana and those cruising the Atlantic our fleet will be invincible. This coming fleet, on its arrival in the Antilles, will have to remain in a position to act without delay, and since the enemy's fleet must have suffered great loss, it is not a few craft and fast sailing vessels that will have to divide in order to meet the Cuban fleet."

Our fleet from Cadix will not have to contend against powerful enemy, but will be able to capture the Spanish fleet guarding Santiago, and then our fleet in the North will be able to capture the Spanish fleet between our two fleets. In the second place, our fleet in Cuba will move on the coast of the enemy and will be able to capture the critical situation. In either case, our situation will be immensely more advantageous than if all the fleet had come at once."

"We were able to resist and have plenty of resources. The economy of the Government was much worse in Zaragoza and Gerona at the time of the war of independence in Spain, and they not only resisted but won."

The people had faith, and that was why they were victorious."

La Lucha gives an amusing account of the voyage of Gen. Salcedo to Calabarian from Nueva España. The gunboat *San Juan*, a large American cruiser, the Spaniards hoisted their flag and our warship fled to sea with all possible speed.

Send to Morrow's Brooklyn Eagle and find out where to spend your vacation.—Ad.

CADIZ FLEET SAILS AWAY.

WHEN LAST SEEN IT WAS FAIRLY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Is It Bound for the Philippines or the Malaga Grape Region?—Some Say Havana Had Better Look Out—Great To-Do Over the Departure—The Bishop Solemnly Blesses the Flag, Priests and Chastity March, the Minister of Marine Makes a Lyrical Speech, and a Glowing Despatch to the Queen Regent Says the Squadron "Will Fight to the Death"—Many Troops Go Along.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

GIBRALTAR, June 17.—The captain of the German steamer *Porto*, which arrived here today, reports that at daybreak this morning abreast of Ceuta he passed two Spanish ironclads, four large cruisers, and four torpedo-boat destroyers steering east.

MADRID, June 17.—The Cadiz fleet has left that port. Before leaving Cadiz with Camara's fleet Señor Aunon, Minister of Marine, telegraphed to the Queen Regent that "the reserve squadron and the expeditionary troops, who are quitting Spanish waters, send a warm and enthusiastic salutation to your Majesty, avowing their determination to fight to the death for the honor of the nation."

A similar despatch was sent to Prime Minister Sagasta.

Fresh calls for men for the army are constantly being made, and reinforcements are being hastened to various points. The work of fortifying the ports is still being pushed with much energy. The officials and clerks in the Ministries of War and Marine are working day and night. The departure of Admiral Camara's squadron has given great encouragement to everybody. All manner of rumors are current regarding the destination of the squadron. One has it that it is bound for the New England coast and will bombard Boston.

The ceremonies attending the departure of the squadron were characteristic. The ladies of Cadiz embroidered a flag, which the Bishop solemnly blessed aboard the Emperor Carlos V., for which vessel the flag had been prepared as a gift. The prelate arrived and departed accompanied by a procession of priests and choristers, and youths bearing censers. The ceremony was marked with all the pomp of the Roman Catholic Church. The choristers led the crew of the warship in singing "Marry, Star of the Sea."

The Minister of Marine delivered a lyrical, ear-tugging patriotic speech. He said that the reserve squadron would no longer be reserved, but would brave danger for the country's sake. It was a privilege to be placed in a situation that must ennoble the humblest sailor, transforming him into a hero.

The auxiliary cruisers accompanying the squadron are laden with coal. They also carry a considerable number of soldiers, who form the expeditionary corps.

It is announced that a third squadron is being fitted out at Cadiz. This will comprise the *Cardinal Cisneros*, Lepanto, Alfonso XIII, and nine auxiliary cruisers.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Navy Department received definite advices today that the Spanish reserve squadron under Admiral Camara left Cadiz yesterday. The State Department received similar information. The reports to the Navy Department indicate that the squadron is going to the Canaries, but the State Department has positive information that the Spanish fleet is bound for the Philippines.

It is believed here that the squadron is bound for the Philippines by the Mediterranean and Suez Canal route.

This telegram from Mr. Carroll, the United States Consul at Gibraltar, was received at the Navy Department this morning:

"Emperor Carlos V., *Ranido*, *Patriota*, *Audaz*, *Osado*, *Prospérica*, *Giraldia*, *Pelayo* with the Minister on board, Colon, Alfonso XII., *Covadonga*, *Antonio Lopez*, *Isa de Panay*, *Buenos Aires* and *San Francisco* left Cadiz yesterday. First eighteen passed the rock of Gibraltar bound for Cartagena under orders; last three had troops on board."

The Minister referred to is supposed to be the Spanish Minister of Marine.

The naval authorities undoubtedly have some trustworthy information about the purpose of the Spanish Government in regard to Camara's fleet. They laugh at the suggestion that the vessels which passed into the Mediterranean bound for Cartagena are going to the Philippines. Only two of them are stronger than any of Dewey's ships and could not expect any assistance from the unprotected auxiliaries and torpedo boat destroyers in attempting to force an entrance into Manila Bay.

Besides, the Monterey and perhaps the *Monadnock*, both formidable armored monitors, will probably be at Manila before Camara could get there.

It is believed here that there will be another long wait at Cartagena before the ships under Camara's charge again put to sea.

Reports to this Government show that the fleet is not in good form, the machinery of nearly every fighting vessel being faulty.

The only two formidable fighting vessels in the above fleet are the *Pelayo* and *Emperador Carlos V.* The *Audaz*, *Osado*, and *Prospérica* are, however, among the most dangerous vessels in the fleet. They are three 250-foot long torpedo boat destroyers of the 30-knot class, and they were only just delivered to Spain from the British shipyards where they were built when the war began.

The *Pelayo* is the strongest of the fleet, and in fact the most formidable vessel in the Spanish Navy. She is a second-class, battleship of 9,900 tons displacement, 330 feet long, 66 feet beam, and 22 feet 11 inches draught. She has two screws, driven by engines which develop 9,000 horse power, and she has a speed of 18 knots. She was built at La Seyne, France, in 1887, and repaired and rearmored in 1897. She has an armor belt 17 1/2 inches thick, 19 inches of armor about her bows, and a 4-inch steel deck. She carries two 12-inch guns, two 11-inch guns, five 6.5-inch quick-firing guns, six smaller guns of the same sort, and twelve machine guns. She also has seven torpedo tubes. She carries 600 men.

The *Emperador Carlos V.* is an armored cruiser, with two 11-inch Hotchkiss guns in her main battery, mounted one each in two turrets, one fore and the other aft. Between these guns she carries eight 6.5-inch quick-firing guns in sponsons, four 3.9-inch, two 2.7-inch, and four 2.2-inch quick-firing guns and six machine guns, and she has six torpedo tubes. Her armor consists of a belt 2 inches thick, a protective deck 3 inches thick, and her turrets are 10 inches thick. She displaces 3,235 tons, is 280 feet long, and has a speed of 20 knots. She carries 655 men. She was built at Cadiz in 1885, and the *Isa de Panay* was formerly the *Normania*, and the *Patriota* the *Columbia*, both of the Ham-

burg-American line. They are now auxiliary cruisers, like the *Yale* and *Harvard* of our own fleet. The *Giraldia* is a yacht which formerly belonged to H. L. B. McCallum of England. She is armed as a torpedo-boat destroyer. She is 289 feet long, 35 feet wide, draws 18 feet of water, and has 212 net tons.

The *Colon* (1,935 tons), the *Covadonga* (3,231 tons), the *Antonio Lopez* (1,979 tons), the *Isa de Panay* (2,460 tons), the *Buenos Aires* (3,765 tons), the *San Francisco* (1,672 tons), and the *Alfonso XII.* (3,268 tons), were all formerly liners, all or nearly all of them the property of the *Campania Transatlantica* of Barcelona. They are steel, single screw steamers, and some of them have been armed as auxiliary cruisers. The others were used as transports.

NO MORE CIPHER MESSAGES.

Our Government Can't Get Them from Jamaica—Other Messages Will Be Censored.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

KINGSTOWN, Jamaica, June 17.—The cruiser *Yosemite* will remain in Kingston harbor until tomorrow morning, having received permission to delay her sailing for twenty-four hours for the purpose of making repairs to machinery.

Application has been made for coal, and she will likely take on board a sufficient quantity to carry her to the nearest home port.

The coming of the *Yosemite* has raised the question of allowing despatches to be sent from British territory to the Navy Department at Washington. It is understood that the Spanish Consul protests, on the ground that it is an infringement of neutrality. The Colonial authorities have decided that to allow the transmission to the Strategy Board of any information about war matters is a breach of the proclamation.

WE HIT THE PLUTON.

One of Our Shells Fell on the Spanish Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

MADRID, June 12.—The *Correspondencia de España*, in its account of yesterday's bombardment at Santiago, says that many of the shots from the American warships fell into the bay.

One hit the torpedo boat *Pluton*. The batteries were not damaged.

Several shells fell on the deck of one of the American ships, which was two miles distant.

SPANISH REPORT OF THE FIRING.

They Say Three Men Were Killed and Fifteen Wounded by Sampson's Latest War.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

MADRID, June 17.—Gen. Blanco reports to Gen. Corrales, Minister of War, under the date of June 16:

"On the morning of June 14 the enemy fired upon the batteries of Santiago, which made a gallant reply. The enemy retired after ninety minutes' cannonading. Details later."

An undated despatch from Santiago received here to-day from the Commandant-General at Santiago by the Minister of War says: "At 5 o'clock this morning there began an intense cannonade between the enemy's ships and the coast batteries and the batteries at Aguadores. A thousand shots were fired. Some of our shots were sent to fall upon the enemy's ships. Three of our men were killed, Lieut. Ricardo Irujo, Sub-Lieut. Juan Artal, and sixteen soldiers were wounded, three of them severely. The ships of the Spanish squadron in the harbor were not damaged."

In an interview last evening a member of the Ministry declared that the Government did not believe the Tampa expedition to Cuba had sailed from the American coast. The movements of the American ships and troops, he said, were well known to Captain-General Blanco.

Admiral Cervera telegraphs that all are well on board the ships of his squadron, which are still at Santiago. He says that his supply of stores and provisions is sufficient to last several months. Gen. Linares reports a similar condition of affairs among his troops.

OUR TRANSPORTS AT MANILA?

rumor That the First Body of Reinforcements Has Reached Admiral Dewey.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

SHANGHAI, June 17.—It is rumored here that the troops to reinforce Admiral Dewey have arrived at Manila, but the report is probably based on nothing but guesswork.

GEN. MILES IN WASHINGTON.

He Says the Regulars at Tampa Are Equal to the Worst He Saw in Europe.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Gen. Miles arrived in Washington early this morning, accompanied by Col. Maus, Major Davis, and Col. Greenleaf, of his staff. He spent the greater part of the day in consultation with department officials and discussing with Secretary Alger the situation at Tampa. He had long conferences also with Quartermaster-General Ludington and with General Sherman.

Gen. Miles will remain in the city until there is occasion for his return to the South. During his presence here he will be consulted by the President in regard to the Porto Rico invasion and the Cuban relief expedition. Gen. Miles speaks in the highest terms of the regulars at Tampa and finds much to commend in the volunteer troops. He said:

"I saw nothing abroad among the armies of Europe which presented a better spectacle in the qualities and physical development, discipline and equipment of the troops than the United States troops. They look like fighting soldiers, capable of enduring the hardships of climate and of withstanding the ravages of warfare. I believe one may predict for them splendid work in the field, and I am sure they will give a satisfactory account of themselves in action. The volunteer force naturally does not present the same efficient appearance. Some of the State troops are lacking in equipment, which, however, is being promptly furnished them. There are innumerable supplies and appliances to be furnished, and it takes time and effort to secure the material and distribute it."

THE TROOPS IN FLORIDA.

The Fight Caused in the Tampa Camp by the Stampede of Horses.

TAMPA, Fla., June 17.—The excitement caused by the horse and mule stampede in the camp of Gen. Carpenter's brigade last night was by far the most exciting event that has occurred since the brigade arrived at Tampa. The *Hallimores* succeeded in escaping injury better than the other regiments. Several half-breed escapes are being recounted by the men, only a few of whom were bruised. A company of the Second New York Regiment, which were still trembling, a newspaperman, representing a Washington party, who is with the regiment, was saved only by catching hold of the foot of one of the Majors, who had climbed a tree, and by pulling himself up just as the cavalry horses dashed under him.

The facts about the stampede are being suppressed to some extent.